



FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme in Myanmar

Urgent Agriculture Cluster Funding Requirements for the 2009 Monsoon Season: USD 16.6 million

In March 2009, the FAO-led Agriculture Cluster identified the urgent needs of farmers for the 2009 monsoon planting season, amounting to USD 16.6 million in funding requirements. This support will enable cluster member organizations to provide time-critical inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, draught animals and power tillers, to at least 20 000 farming households and 12 000 landless families severely affected by Cyclone Nargis in May 2008. Donor funding at this critical juncture will help to support agricultural recovery and prevent the further deterioration of livelihoods in the delta.

FAO Post-Nargis Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme

Cyclone Nargis caused more destruction and human suffering than any natural disaster in Myanmar's history. The storm struck Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions on 2 and 3 May 2008 with up to 200 km/hour winds and heavy rains, compounded by a 12-foot storm surge.

Over 2.4 million people were affected, nearly 140 000 died and 33 754 suffered severe injury. In the Ayeyarwady delta, some 95 percent of housing was destroyed. The vast majority of displaced persons (0.8 million) lost all of their possessions, including the productive assets they need to regain their livelihoods, generate income and, foremost, to recover.

The agriculture sector endured the most extensive damage. The affected area, Myanmar's rice bowl and one of the world's most diversified fishery regions, is home to hundreds of thousands of rural households that depend on agriculture – crops, livestock, forestry, fishing and aquaculture – as their primary, and often sole, means to provide for their families.



Helicopter view of flood-affected Ayeyarwady Delta, 7 June 2008

Striking just before the paddy harvest, the floods submerged over 738 000 hectares of rice fields, wiped out 85 percent of stored seed and killed over 50 percent of draught animals. The loss of small livestock and poultry depleted the livelihood and food security of landless households – the most vulnerable affected group – who also depend on farm labour, backyard gardening, fishing and forestry resources for subsistence.

Over 44 percent of small boats, 70 percent of fishing gear and 15 000 hectares of aquaculture ponds were destroyed or damaged. Nargis also affected some 21 000 hectares of tree plantations and 14 000 hectares of mangroves, leaving the area unprotected against future storm surges.

Early recovery support is urgently needed to assist agriculture-dependent families, who risk falling into permanent destitution and food insecurity if food production is not restored in time.

FAO Funding Requirements 2009-2011: USD 129.3 million

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is appealing for **USD 129.3 million** within the framework of the Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan (PONREPP), launched on 9 February 2009.

FAO's three year strategy for the agriculture sector comprises of 21 project proposals for funding consideration that address the extensive and most urgent needs in the crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture subsectors.

The strategy is based on a livelihoods approach with the overall aim to assist the most affected communities to restore their food production, resume income generation and increase resilience to future shocks, while building capacity at institutional level to better support their livelihoods.

To date, the funding of agricultural activities has met only a small portion of vital needs on the ground. FAO proposed projects follow for your consideration.

FAO Representation, Myanmar

Key Nargis Facts:

- Affected population: 2.4 million
- Displaced persons: 800 000
- Human deaths: 140 000 (including 53 836 still missing)
- People injured: 33 754
- Affected paddy land: 63%
- Worst-affected townships: Bogale, Dedaye, Kyaiklat, Labutta, Pyapon, Mawlamyinegyun, Ngapudaw, (Ayeyarwady); Kungyangon, Twantay, Kawhmu, Kyauktan (Yangon)

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Woman transplanting rice in Dedaye Township, Ayeyarwady Division.

“In the 11 most affected townships, 63 percent of paddy fields was submerged.”



Nargis damaged storage facilities and their stored goods.

Crops

The damage caused by Cyclone Nargis to crop production included the near-total destruction of fields, storage facilities, livelihood assets and shelter in areas that were directly hit. The delta is the rice bowl of Myanmar as well as a major production area for other primary crops such as maize, sesame, groundnut, sunflower and beans.

The cyclone wiped out standing and stored crops as well as the delta's overall agricultural production capacity during the final stage of the paddy harvest. In the 11 most affected townships, 63 percent of paddy fields (783 220 hectares) were submerged, 707 500 tonnes of stored paddy and milled rice destroyed and up to 85 percent of seed stocks lost. Further, 37 percent of orchard crops and 70 percent of backyard gardening were destroyed. Farmers were left unable to prepare their land for cultivation due to the extensive loss of tilling equipment, some 3 000 power tillers and 227 420 draught animals (50 percent of buffaloes and 25 percent of cattle).

As a result of its geographic location and landscape, the Ayeyarwady delta has great economic potential and thus is home to a high concentration of poor rural households that depend on agricultural production for subsistence. In fact, the delta has the highest population density of the country and the greatest proportion of poor households engaged in agriculture. Poverty in the region is particularly high among populations living in the coastal and relatively high saline-content, brackish water environment. In these areas, farmers can cultivate only one paddy crop per year and yields are much lower than in the rest of the delta. There is also a high concentration of landless farmers, whose way of life depends much on seasonal labour in the agriculture sector.

Within days after the cyclone, FAO's initial emergency efforts focused on providing essential inputs to restore farmers' monsoon paddy production, including paddy seed, fertilizer, power tillers and draught animals, while fielding a technical team of national and international experts to assess damage and needs. The vital requirements of farmers, however, remain largely unmet. Agricultural inputs must reach target areas by April 2009, prior to the start of the rainy season, and intensive support is required to ensure that landless households rebuild and diversify their livelihood options.

FAO's programme of assistance to restore and strengthen crop production includes: restoration and rehabilitation of lost and damaged paddy fields; increased paddy production in regions of the country that have not been affected by the cyclone in order to compensate for paddy losses; improved and increased production in cyclone-affected areas to enhance food security; and intensive backyard gardening, production of marketable fruits and vegetables for subsistence farmers and the landless.

Improved Village Storage Capacity

Project Title: Enhancing Access to Agricultural Inputs through Village Input Stores Networks

Themes: Agricultural production, income generation, farmers' organizations

Objective: To improve access to agricultural inputs at village level

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 8 million

Agriculture Mechanization

Project Title: Improving Access to Agricultural Equipment and Mechanization

Themes: Agricultural production, productive assets recovery, income generation, farmers' organizations

Objective: To improve access to mechanization and equipment for small- and medium-scale farmers

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 4.5 million



Paddy farmer preparing his field using a power tiller provided by FAO.

Improving Storage Capacity

Project Title: Restoration and Improvement of Individual and Community Storage Facilities

Themes: Post-harvest management, physical assets recovery, food security, farmers' organizations

Objective: To restore and improve storage capacities at farm and community levels

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 2.5 million

“Well over 700 000 tonnes of stored paddy and milled rice were destroyed and 85 percent of seed stocks were lost.”

Local Seed Production

Project Title: Support to Local, Quality Seed Production

Themes: Seed production, physical asset recovery, food security, farmers' organizations

Objective: To restore and improve local communities' quality seed production capacity

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 1.5 million



FAO quality rice seed delivered to vulnerable farmers in Ayeyarwady delta.



Paddy farmers preparing their land using animal draught power.

“Agricultural inputs must reach target areas by April 2009, prior to the start of the rainy season.”



Ma Twi, beneficiary of FAO fertilizer, is the head of her household, and cares after her 80-year-old mother.

Promotion of Environmentally Friendly Practices

Project Title: Promotion of Environmentally Friendly, Good Cropping Practices

Themes: Plant protection, fertility conservation, farmers' organizations

Objective: To improve local communities' plant protection and fertility management and mitigate potentially negative impacts of agriculture on the ecosystems

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 2.5 million

Farmer Groups

Project Title: Decreasing Post-harvest Losses

Themes: Crops, post-harvest techniques, farmers' organizations, and physical, human and social capital recovery

Objective: To improve local communities' capacity to decrease post-harvest losses to increase farm productivity

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 3 million

Intensive Backyard Gardening

Project Title: Enhancing the Productivity of Kitchen Gardens for Increased Food Security and Income Generation

Themes: Food security, income generation

Objective: To address the food insecurity of landless households in most affected areas

Beneficiaries: Vulnerable rural households

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 2.5 million

Enhance Agricultural Support Service Practices

Project Title: Enhancing the Provision of Support Services

Themes: Extension and support services, farmer field schools, human and social capitals recovery

Objective: To improve local economies' capacity to decrease post-harvest losses, thus increasing farm productivity

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 1 million



Aerial view of farmers in Bogale Township, working against the clock to prepare damaged fields in time, 23 July 2008.

Enhance the Production and Processing Capacity of the Landless and Smallholders

Project Title: Promotion of Value-adding Chain Activities

Themes: Home processing, marketing, capacity building, and physical, human and social capitals recovery

Objective: To improve local communities' capacity in processing and adding value to agricultural products to increase farm/backyard productivity and household income

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 1.5 million

“The delta has the highest population density of the country and the greatest proportion of poor households engaged in agriculture.”

Adapted Financial Services

Project Title: Development of Hire-purchase Schemes

Themes: Rural/agriculture financing, credit, capacity building, and physical, human and social capitals recovery

Objective: To improve local communities' access to credit for productive equipment

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 5 million



Buffaloes distributed by FAO to restore land preparation among vulnerable farmers in the delta.



Putting production assets back into the hands of farmers (Dedaye Township, Ayeyarwady).

“Full-time fishing is the primary income source for about 20 percent of Nargis-affected households.”



Rice field fishing, using a *yin tun* (push net).

Enhance Access to Adapted Credit

Project Title: Development of Hire-purchase Schemes

Themes: Rural/agriculture financing, credit, capacity building, and physical, human and social capitals recovery

Objective: To improve local communities' access to credit for productive investments

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, rural communities

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 5 million

Capture fisheries and aquaculture

The cyclone's damage to capture fisheries and aquaculture has affected the livelihoods of over 100 000 fishers, whose products constitute a vital source of nutrients and the most important component of the Myanmar diet second only to rice. Proximity to the sea and the abundance of rivers make the delta a rich centre for fish and prawn breeding. Full-time fishing is the primary income source for approximately 20 percent of Nargis-affected households. Fisheries also provide a vital source of income for a high proportion of the landless.

Human, economic and production losses were devastating. Within the sector, 28 000 lives were lost (18 000 dead and 10 000 missing). The storm surge and flooding damaged 37 000 acres of fish and shrimp ponds and wiped out some 1 550 marine fishing vessels, up to 100 000 small inland fishing boats (50 percent) and 70 percent of fishing gear. The destruction of fish processing, marketing and transport infrastructure and equipment resulted in the loss of employment opportunities, especially for women. To date, FAO has provided some 7 000 households with sets of subsistence fishing gear, according to the varying needs and preferences of fishers.

FAO's programme of assistance will focus on the recovery and reconstruction of damaged and lost physical assets, including boats, gear, landing sites and post-harvest facilities. This will directly enable fisheries workers to resume production, post-harvest processing and marketing and to restore the availability of fishery products for local consumption and in marketing centres.

Safer and improved boats and fishing gear will be provided. However, the level of reconstruction of boats and replacement of gear will avoid potential risks such as overfishing and ensure the long-term sustainability of fisheries natural resource use. Most of the beneficiaries will be small- and medium-scale, inland and coastal fishers (including household-based aquaculture and asset replacement for a limited number of larger-scale fishers). Project activities will enable the re-creation of a significant number of jobs in the fishery value chain. Existing financial services will be studied, and adapted credit systems will be initiated to allow small- and medium-scale fishers and post-harvest enterprises to increase and improve the quality and quantity of production. Recovery in capture fisheries and aquaculture production will increase the demand for skilled and unskilled labour in areas such as processing, marketing and supplying boats, gear and other equipment.

While replacing boats and gear is a vital initial step for boat owners and fishers, equal attention will be paid simultaneously to the rehabilitation of zones surrounding fishing areas, including the restoration of hatcheries to resume seed production and supply. Further, capacity to monitor the conditions of national resources, aquatic animal health and environments will be incorporated in collaboration with relevant government agencies, which is vital for the sustainability of both capture fisheries and aquaculture.

Subsistence Capture Fisheries

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Small-scale Fishing Livelihoods Destroyed by Cyclone Nargis

Themes: Food security, income generation

Objective: To restore income generation capacity and food security for small-scale and subsistence fishers in communities in the most affected areas of the Ayeyarwady delta

Beneficiaries: Fishers' households

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 55 million



Delta fishers in a traditional fishing boat.

Aquaculture

Project Title: Restoration of the Aquaculture Production Affected by Cyclone Nargis

Themes: Food security, income generation, aquaculture

Objective: To rebuild the lost aquaculture infrastructure and resume aquaculture production in the most affected areas

Beneficiaries: Aquaculture farmers' households, labourers on aquaculture farms

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 2.2 million

“The destruction of fish processing, marketing and transport infrastructure and equipment resulted in the loss of employment, especially for women.”

Post-harvest Treatment and Processing

Project Title: Rebuilding the Post-harvest Treatment and Processing Capacity in the Area Affected by Cyclone Nargis

Themes: Post-harvest treatment, processing, value chains

Objective: To restore the capacity of the capture fisheries and aquaculture sector to reduce spoilage losses and to add value to the catches by processing or transporting them under improved conditions, thus contributing to food security and generating added value

Beneficiaries: Fishing households, fishers, aquaculture farmers, household-level processors, commercial processors, transporters and traders

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 7.6 million



Children in small fishing boat waiting for a catch.



Fish processing activities in the delta.

“The lack of clean water and feed reserves has left livestock more susceptible to disease.”



Landless farmer with surviving livestock.

Resource Monitoring and Protection

Project Title: Protecting the Fisheries Resources of the Area Affected by Cyclone Nargis

Themes: Sustainable fisheries, food security, durable fisheries-based livelihoods, biodiversity

Objective: To protect the fisheries resources of the area affected by Cyclone Nargis from over-exploitation as the fishing capacity is rebuilt

Beneficiaries: Fishing households

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 1.5 million

Livestock

In cyclone-affected areas, livestock losses included 50 percent of draught animals (227 420), 28 percent of pigs (68 000), 52 percent of ducks (503 000), 30 percent of goats (7 000) and 45 percent of chickens (1.25 million). Landless households, in particular, rely heavily on small livestock production as a steady source of household nutrition and as a means to generate income.

Surviving animals were weakened and traumatized. The lack of clean water and feed reserves, which were either washed away or spoiled by salt water intrusion, has left livestock more susceptible to disease. Further, damage to infrastructure and veterinary stations and supplies impeded the provision of veterinary services and seasonal vaccinations.

To date, donor funding has enabled FAO to deliver over 1 300 water buffaloes and cattle to farming families who depend on draught power to cultivate their fields. Further, 5 500 landless households have benefitted from the provision of chickens and ducks to resume their backyard livestock production activities. Programme efforts have also helped to restock and administer animal health medication and vitamins. The antibiotic, ecto-parasite and disinfectant, among other essential supplies, will safeguard and increase the health status of an estimated 50 000 animals.

FAO’s programme of assistance for 2009 to 2011 includes the restocking of lost animals, livestock reproduction management and development, and building storm-proof animal shelters. The assistance will enable farming communities to increase livestock production and productivity, landless and vulnerable households to improve their livelihoods, and sustainable and environmentally friendly principles to be more widely adopted.

Specifically, this will be achieved by replacing lost draught animals to restore the land preparation capacity of farming households, while the restocking of small animals, such as pigs, goats and poultry, will help the poor landless, women and other vulnerable groups to resume livestock production and generate income. An animal banking system – whereby households most in need are given animals for use and breeding and then distribute the offspring to others in the community – will be tested in selected areas through community-based organizations in the first year.

These activities will be expanded in the following two years, which will further augment the size of animal herds and poultry flocks, providing sustainable and increased income for the households and boost the flow of meat, fresh eggs and other products in the local and regional markets. Provision of cyclone-proof animal shelters will protect livestock and poultry from future natural disasters. The first priorities are restocking draught animals to enable farming communities to resume normal cultivation, and restocking pigs, goats and poultry to revitalize the livelihoods of the poorer groups.

Restocking of Draught Animals

Project Title: Enhancing Crop Production and Improving Farming Communities' Livelihoods

Themes: Agricultural production, income generation

Objective: To improve rice crop growing through provision of draught animals

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 8.6 million



Water buffaloes being delivered to FAO beneficiaries by boat, reducing the stress of transport on animals.

Restocking of Poultry

Project Title: Provision of Poultry Packages to Poor and Landless Families

Themes: Improved food security, income generation

Objective: Restocking of poultry to landless and most vulnerable households in cyclone-affected areas, improving nutrition and enhancing income

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Myanmar Livestock Federation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 1.9 million

“The proposed animal restocking activities will boost the flow of meat, fresh eggs and other products to the local and regional markets.”

Restocking of Piglets and Goats

Project Title: Provision of Pigs and Goats for Increased Food Security and Income Generation

Themes: Income generation, farmers' organizations

Objective: Restocking of piglets and goats to cyclone-affected landless farmers for food security and income generation

Beneficiaries: Landless and widow-headed families

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Myanmar Livestock Federation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 1.9 million



Surviving poultry near a landless farmer's property in Mawlamyinegyun Township.



Vaccination of water buffaloes before distribution to beneficiary households.

Enhance the Existing Vaccination Capacity

Project Title: Strengthening of the National Vaccine Production Programme, Improving Livestock Health in Affected Areas

Themes: Animal health, improved and increased livestock production

Objective: To improve animal health and increase livestock productivity

Beneficiaries: Small- and medium-scale farmers, landless and vulnerable households

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department, Myanmar Livestock Federation

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 8.6 million

“Nargis caused severe damage to 14 000 hectares of natural mangrove forests and to 21 000 hectares of redeveloped mangrove plantations.”



Women using forest resources for their homes.

Forestry

Once a 275 000-hectare natural mangrove, forests in Myanmar’s coastal areas had been reduced to 56 000 hectares by 2007, with an additional 63 000 hectares of mangrove forest redeveloped through national and international support and efforts. Nargis caused severe damage to 14 000 of the 56 000 hectares of natural mangrove forest already fragile and weakened by years of over-exploitation and to 21 000 out of the 63 000 hectares of redeveloped mangrove plantations.

A large number of fishers, landless poor and marginal farmers, especially women, depend on mangrove forests for their direct and indirect incomes. These earnings derive from charcoal production, casual labour in forestry operations and non-timber forest product collection and processing. Notably, the rehabilitation and regeneration of mangrove forests have been identified as essential measures to protect the area against future disasters.

FAO’s activities will focus on the rehabilitation and regeneration of natural mangrove forests, increased forest (mangrove) plantation outside of the natural mangrove areas and community forestry activities. The assistance will improve the livelihoods of households heavily dependent on mangrove forests through the establishment and promotion of community-based, forest-use strategies. Disaster risk reduction will be addressed through mangrove forest plantation and management.

The regeneration of natural mangrove forests and the plantation of mangroves along riverbanks and around villages will reduce the impact of future natural disasters. Community-based user groups will be encouraged to adopt a community forestry approach, which has been successfully tested in other parts of the country in the past. Existing user groups will be revitalized and carefully monitored during the first year and lessons learned will be used to expand the approach in other areas.

Technical and vocational training initiatives will enable communities to meet the demand for basic products in local markets. While this community-based approach to forestry is necessary in the initial stages, national level Comprehensive Coastal Zone Management (CCZM) is also needed. A CCZM concept will be developed and tested in selected areas during the first year, including intensive capacity building and institutional development. The programme will be fully operational in the following years.

Community Forestry and Comprehensive and Coastal Zone Management

Project Title: Rehabilitation of Mangroves – Development of a Coastal Zone Management Plan and Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction in Cyclone-affected Areas

Themes: Rehabilitation of mangroves, coastal zone management, disaster risk reduction

Objective: To implement mangroves rehabilitation, implement comprehensive coastal zone management and reduce disaster risks for communities living along riverbanks

Beneficiaries: Mangrove-dependent communities, 10 000 households

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Forestry

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 2 million



Man transporting wood in his boat in the delta.

Project Title: Community-based Forestry and Mangrove Rehabilitation

Project Title: Mangrove Rehabilitation – Restoration of Livelihoods through Community-based Forestry and Development of Income-generation Activities in Cyclone-affected Areas

Themes: Rehabilitation of mangroves, income generation, community forestry

Objective: To rehabilitate mangrove forests and improve the livelihoods of mangrove-dependent households by promoting income-generation activities

Beneficiaries: Mangrove-dependent communities, 10 000 households

Implementing Partners: Communities, NGOs, Ministry of Forestry

Project Duration: 36 months – January 2009 to December 2011

Funds Requested: USD 3 million

“The regeneration of natural mangrove forests and plantation of mangroves along riverbanks and around villages will reduce future disaster risks.”



The loss of trees has left the delta more at risk of future storms.

**FOOD AND
AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION OF
THE UNITED
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Visit our Web Site:

www.fao.org/emergencies



Helping communities to recover and build back better.

FAO's presence in Myanmar dates back over 30 years. Directly following the cyclone, FAO rapidly set up an Emergency Rehabilitation and Coordination Unit in Yangon to increase its operational presence on the ground. With technical expertise in the crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry subsectors, FAO is playing a lead role in the coordination of agricultural interventions by partners in order to ensure that harmonized, effective and technically sound assistance reaches communities most in need on time.

To date, FAO's assistance to cyclone victims has been made possible thanks to funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund, the Pricewaterhouse Coopers Charitable Foundation, FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme and the Governments of Australia, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United Kingdom.



Faces from the field

U Maung Maung Than is a 24-years-old, paddy farmer from Lay Ein Kone village tract. His activities support his wife and two small children, ages 3 and 7.



Ma Aye Than, age 43, is from Nyaing Pin Tan village tract. Widowed, she supports her 10- and 15-year-old children and her elderly mother.



U San Win, 41-years-old from Gwa Ga Lay village tract, has a wife and four children.

Lay Ein Kone village tract is home to 45-year-old **U Tin Win**, his wife, two daughters and small grandchild.



Group of beneficiary farmers expressing their appreciation to FAO and donors.